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NEW SPIDERS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ITHACA, N. Y.

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In the spring of 1911 the writer visited in company with Nathan Banks the localities around Ithaca, N. Y., from which came the spiders described in the Proceedings of the Acad. Nat. Sci. of Philadelphia in 1892. Our main object was to collect material for the revision of Mr. Banks's early descriptions, but naturally several undescribed spiders came to hand, and more were added from collections made the following autumn by Mr. C. R. Crosby, and these are described in the following paper. Besides the undescribed species, several described elsewhere were found for the first time at Ithaca. Among these are *Ceratinopsis auriculatus*, *Cryphoea montana* and *Hahnia brunnea* described by J. H. Emerton in Trans. Conn. Acad., 1909. A knapsack having been left for a few minutes on the ground, a fine male of *Pellenes roseus* was found upon it. The male of *Pirata montana* Em., which was unknown until 1910, was found in several localities in considerable numbers.

Enoplognatha pallida new species.

Female, 3 mm. long, a little smaller than *E. rugosa*, pale yellowish without any markings. Legs slightly longer than in *rugosa*. Front eyes in a straight line, the middle pair much smaller than the others. Mandibles as in females of the other species with three teeth on the end, the middle tooth largest. The sternum is as wide as long, more like *marmorata* than *rugosa*. The epigynum has a wide middle lobe like *rugosa*, but it is narrowed in front into a T shape and in front of this is a short, irregular middle ridge.

Ithaca, N. Y., Coy Glen, May, 1911.

Pedanostethus terrestris new species.

The four described species of *Pedanostethus* resemble each other closely in form, size and color, but are distinguished by differences in the male palpi and the epigynum, which appear to be constant. This species resembles closely *P. riparius* and cannot be distinguished from that species except by peculiarities of the male palpus. In the four other species the tarsus of the male palpus has a deep notch near the tip. In this species the notch is nearer the middle of the tarsus and the two thick hairs, which in *riparius* are terminal, are here farther down near the notch. The process in the outer side of the

notch is turned outward and sharply curved upward at the end, Fig. 2. Both the hard processes of the palpal organ are smoother and more slender than they are in *P. riparius*, Fig. 2b.

Ithaca, N. Y., and Cornwall, N. Y..

Gongylidium ornatus new species.

This species is about 3 mm. long and instead of the usual dull gray is brightly colored in dark gray and orange. The abdomen is dark above and below and the mandibles and head are dark as far back as the dorsal groove with the dark area sharply defined. The legs and hinder part of the cephalothorax are orange without markings. The head is but little elevated in either sex as in *trilobatus*, *probatus*, etc. The mandibles are stout and at the base rounded out in front. On the outer side they are roughened with small teeth not arranged in a definite row. In the males the outer teeth are somewhat larger and there is a prominent tooth on the front of the mandible near the end. The male palpi are long, the tibia a little longer than the patella, Fig. 3b. The patella has a spur on the under side near the end as in *Erigone*. The tibia is slightly widened at the end and only slightly toothed. The tarsus is oval and small, hardly wider than the tibia.

Ithaca, N. Y. Marsh at head of Cayuga Lake in December, C. R. Crosby.

Gongylidium undulatus new species.

This species resembles *G. (Tmeticus) contortus* Em. Its size is the same, 1.5 mm. long, and it has the same pale dull color as most of this genus. The mandibles of the male have a tooth on the front near the end and a row of a few hairs on the outer side, each with a slight elevation around the base. The male palpi suggest those of *contortus* but the process on the upper side of the tibia is much larger, so that the apparent "contorsion" is less. The hard processes on the end of the palpal organ are also larger. Fig. 4.

Ithaca, N. Y., May, 1911, Buttermilk Creek and marsh at inlet of Cayuga Lake.

Tmeticus index new species.

A minute spider resembling *T. entomologicus* Em., 1911, and *T. acuminatus* Em., Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 1913. The lateral eyes are closer to the middle eyes than in *entomologicus*. The tarsi are round and the palpal organ simple as in that species, but the tarsus has a long sharp point directed straight forward. The length is less than 2 mm., the colors dull, translucent gray with darker color between the eyes and on the end of the tibia of the palpus.

Freeville, N. Y., May, 1911.

Tmeticus conicus new species.

Male, 2 mm. long. Cephalothorax dark brown. Abdomen dark gray with light marks on the back in two pairs on the front half and in a single row

behind. The legs are pale without markings, and the palpi are pale except the tarsus. The tarsus and palpal organ are large, thickened at the base and pointed at the end. The tarsal hook is turned outward with a notch near the end, and has the general shape of the hook in *Tmeticus terrestris*. The mandibles are turned outward at the ends with a small tooth opposite the end of the closed claw.

Ithaca, N. Y., December, 1911, C. R. Crosby.

***Linyphia cayuga* new species.**

Both sexes, 3 mm. long. Cephalothorax longer than wide, the head elongated in both sexes. The color of the cephalothorax and legs is dull yellow in the female and orange in the male with the ends of the joints a little darkened. The cephalothorax has three gray longitudinal stripes in both sexes, the lateral stripes more or less broken into four spots. The abdomen of the male is dark gray with a trace of light spots on the dorsal side near the front end. The abdomen of the female is dark underneath, with a few irregular small light spots. On the back it has a dark and light pattern shown in Fig. 7. The epigynum is covered by a wide smooth plate, behind which are two shallow openings separated by a short middle lobe. In the male the mandibles are two thirds as long as the cephalothorax. The male palpi resemble those of *L. mandibulata*, the large appendage of the base of the palpal organ is as long as the tarsus and deeply notched at the distal end. The tube is long and coiled in one and a half turns. The young of both sexes are colored like the female with all the markings less distinct.

Marsh at the head of Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, N. Y. Adults in May, and young in December.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1. *Enoplognatha pallida*, mandibles and front row of eyes. 1a, head and eyes turned up at an angle of forty-five degrees. 1b, epigynum.

Fig. 2. *Pedanostethus terrestris*, right palpus of male, showing notch and pair of hairs on the outer side. 2a, inner side of same palpus. 2b, inner side of palpus of male *Pedanostethus riparius* for comparison.

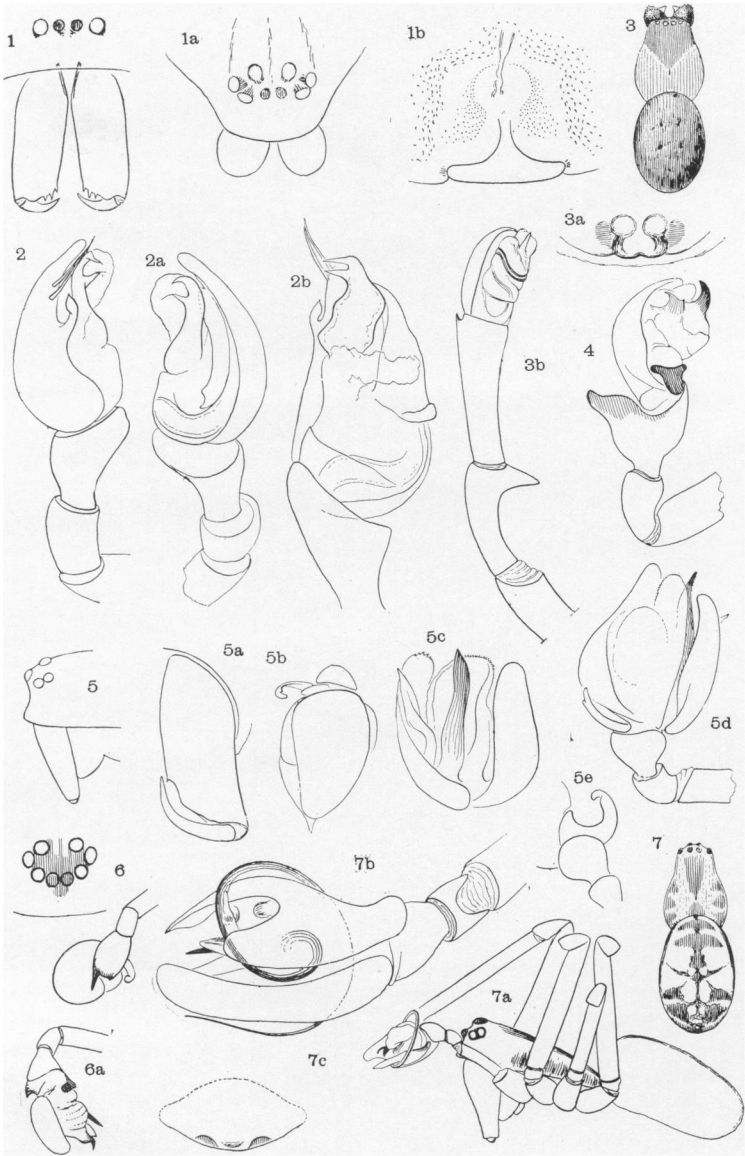
Fig. 3. *Gongylidium ornatus*, back of male showing color areas and ornamentation of mandibles. 3a, epigynum. 3b, palpus of male.

Fig. 4. *Gongylidium undulatus*, palpus of male.

Fig. 5. *Tmeticus conicus*, head of male. 5a, mandible. 5b, male palpus from above showing spread of the tarsal hook. 5c, tarsus and palpal organ from inner side. 5d, outer side of palpal organ. 5e, tarsal hook.

Fig. 6. *Tmeticus index*, eyes and palpus of male from above. 6a, outer side of male palpus.

Fig. 7. *Linyphia cayuga*, dorsal markings of female. 7a, cephalothorax and palpus of male. 7b, male palpus from below. 7c, epigynum.



Araneida.